in a state of defence, and employing an immense number of hands. We derived one advantage at least from the fleet outsite—namely, that the presence of a large mass of Russians in the rear of the Manuslon was communicated to the generals, and the attacking columns proportionately strengthened. On the other side, our man are still in their warm berth under the Rudan, repulsing the attacks of the Russians. There was out one embrasure left in a comortable state in the Redan at the end of the evening, and the Quarties are too close under it for heavy guns to be along at to bear.

JUNE 8, 1855.

During the night repeated stacks, sixin all, were made upon our men in the quarries, who defended their new arquisition with the utmost courage and pertinactly, and at a great ascribe of life, against superior numbers, contionally repleatabled. The strength of the party told if for the stack was in all cally 1,000, or whom 600 ware in apport. At the commencement 200 why went in, and another 200 followed. More than once there was a fierce hundred fight in the position itself, and our fellowed fight in the position itself, and our fider assailants in fine. The strength of the strength

arrangements and constructing batteries against the place.

I need not point out to you. M. le Maréchal, this importance of the risuits obtained; they are considerable, as well in a seaterial point of view as with regard to their moral effect and the accurity of our future operations. The sucre operations on the right, which were behindrand, are now as far advance; as these on the left. The enemy is shut up on all sides in the town, and when the redunbts we have captured are armed and placed in a good state of defence, it will be impossible for them to attempt those great sor less which might, in determined cases, compromise our siege works, and even our ports of Kamiesch and Balakiava.

Succeases of this value, achieved by such effiris are not to be obtained without considerable marrices. To day, during a suspension of arms, we render the last duty to the falsed, and Icannot yet make out a list of the kidled or woulded. I will send you shortly a full and detailed official report on the subject.

I can already point out some who mat a gibrious death, and who arched our sirety admiration and regret. Colonel de Braction was killed white planting the eagle of the fifth regiment on the Kamts charks redout. Colonel Hardy fell while leading on the 86tm. I regiet to add that the day after the victory, to which he greatly contributed, General de Lavarande, estit, young and full of promise, was killed by a cancon ball.

We continue so reconnotive the country on the Tcherraya, pushing for ward our cavalry, supported by infantry. On the might between the 5th and 6th, a syndrom of the 6th dragones surprised some Russian vicettes just at moornes and sabled them.

The news from the Sea of Azoff is excellent; the aided facilities are ave destroyed immense stores of provisions at Gheise, Marioupol, and Tagarry. The mistrial losses of the enemy are no alconable.

Altogether, the setuation of affairs is excellent; the ardor of the actied armee is really extraordinary; hope, founded upon success, is general. I have the firm convi

The Reply of Russia to Count Walewski's

The Reply of Russia to Count Watewski's Caresian.

[From the Journal ce St. Petersbarg, June 12,]

Count Walewski naving been called, by the confidence of his severeign, to the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affaire, has recently addressed to the Ministers of France abroad, unfer date of May 23, a circular despatch, giving an account of the result of the labors of the Conference of Vienna. The Moniteur, in publishing this diolomatic document, informs us that it serves at a reply to our circular of April 28.

We appreciate the advantage of an exchange of deas between Cabinets whose direct relations are interrupted by war. To arrive at an understanding, it is useful that they should explain hasir notions as to the objects of their difference, and on the means of adjusting it. This end cannot be attained except by a searching discussion, by calm language, and by a mutual desire of explaining opinions without irritation.

In this spirit we shall examine the circular of May

tation.

In this spirit we shall examine the circular of May
23, taking into account the facts on which the two
Cabinets are of about, and lastly, pointing out
without equivocation those on which they differ in

23, taking into account the facts on which the two Cabiness are of a accord, and lastly, pointing out without equivocation those on which they differ in opinion.

In the first place we are obliged to Count Walewall for having "recalled the circumstances which decided England and France to lend themselves to negotiations at a moment when it appeared that the active pursuit of the war ought to be the principal object of their attention and care."

At that very period the late Emparor, Nicholas I., was devoting his efforts to the re-establishment of peace. The deep feeling of veneration which the memory of that great monarch inspires in us, commands us to claim for him the glory of having consecrated the last acts of na reight to laying the bases of a peneral psedication, whilst France and England spheried to be wholly engaged, as the despatch of May 23 tells us, in the care of actively carrying on the war.

We accept this fast. It explains to us how it happens that the deliberations of Vienna, instead of opening at the commencement of this year, were retarded to the 15th of March, a period when the return of spring was about to impress on the military operations a more decided accivity. Under the influence of this absorbing idea, the Plenipotentuaries of France and England, it must be admitted, head an ung ateful task to perform; for the desire of actively carrying on the wer must have been found in manifest contradiction with the duty of arriving speedily at the concussion of peace.

Accordingly, we have had occasion to remark the hesitation, not to say the extreme regognance with which Baron de Burqueney and Lord Westmoreland took part in the preliminary negotiations which preceded the opening of the formal Conterences. One was tempted to believe that they were negotiation, become the opening of the manifest continuity in a price of themselves. We regret that into protocol was kept of their preliminary medical on them to confine themselves to the mere reading of the statement of the four questions to be taken i

over, and he hay stilling-criterity quenched, if notified Our people missawills on the right stated were calculy shelling the Makstorf in a cool motive of which has been endowed with also mostless of stance which has been endowed with also motives of which has been endowed with allowed an indirect response into the few titling on a press scale until after dark. During the great property of the days we all the fings are must be a stance and the days and the fings are must be a stance and the control of the days we all the fings are must be a stance and the stance of our wonded the barist of our or next efforts. Lord Ragian in the afternoon went of the point of course of the point of course of the point of course of the stance of

NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1855.

The first draws the pit inter the quadries of the first draws the pit of the first draws the pit of the first draws the pit of the first draws are presented definations, and the pit of the first draws are presented definations, and the pit of the first draws are presented definations, and the pit of the first draws are presented definations, and the pit of the first draws are presented definations, and the pit of the first draws are presented definitions and the pit of the first draws are presented and the pit of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints at pit of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the first draws are presented as a construction of the likepoints of the construction of the likepoints of the likepoi

if the efforts of all the Powers tended towards the same end, nothing would be more easy than to clothe this act with the forms deemed necessary to secure for the Sutan the merit of a spontaneous sovereign will manifested in favor of his Caristina subjects. In this respect we wish as much as France and England to arrange for the Sutan the opportunity of giving himself up to use the words of the circular of May 23, "to the most generous inspirations." The intention of the Russian Cabinet a surredly is not 'to arrest in Turkey all useful reforms, or to excite the populations against their sovereign." It is with carneatness that we reproduce this expression from Count Walewski's despatch, conscious of the importance which all governments attach to making this doornine respected not only in Turkey, but everywhere else.

We arrive at the revision of the treaty of 1841. That which surprises us at first it, that the French Cabinet has completely passed over in silence the results aiready obstanded in determining this amountly. In our opinion the most useful guerantee for assuring the repose of the Levant is not to be sought. It is found. The plenipotentiaries, reunited in conference on April 19, established it unantomously under the form of an engagement conceived in these terms—" If a conflict arises between the Subbine Porte and one of the high contracting parties, the two States, before resorting to the employment of force, shall put the other Powers in the way of preventing such an extremity by pacific means." This stipulation, to tell the truth, ought to put an end to ail further discussion. The foresignts of the cabinets would be unable to go beyond. The processing to the employment of force, shall put the other Powers in the way of preventing such an extremity by pacific means." This stipulation renders it equally reassuring and honorable for all the contenting Powers. After this guarantee with the high contracting the charactics of the charactics of the material guarantees with which it has been sought, no our

The following despatch was addressed by Count Buoi, on the 20th of May, to the Baron de Hubner, Austrian Minister at Paris:—

The Baron de Bourqueney has allowed use to peruse a cespatch, of the date of the 10th insant, in which Count Walewsky explains the motives that determined the Fronch government to decime the propositions M. Drough de l'Huys, before leaving us, unnertock to submit to the protound apprecation of the Emperor his master, and of which I now tracemit you a copy conjointly with the text of the draft for a treaty between Austria, France and Great Britain, necessary to make up the compilment of our plan.

The reports your Excellency did me the honor to address to me, of the date of the 9th inst, prepared me for this communication, the contents of which, I confess, have been toe objects of our sincer regret. These regrets are the more deenly founded that the difference of opinion established by Count Walewsky's despatch appears not only to bear on the ways and means destined to ensure the application of the third point, but also on the basis of the understanding established on that matter by the protocol of the 25th of December Lat.

Having hastened to give an account of these overtores of the Cabinet of the Talleries to the Emperor our august manter, his Majesty has ordered me to make you acquainted with his opinion thereon, which you are charged to communicate to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Count Walewsky states in his despatch that the Emperor Napoteon, after having communicated with the government of her Britanuic Majesty, does not discover in our proparetions a notation responding at the same time to the sacrifices of France and to those interests of European order for which he drew the sword. Arter mature examination, his Majesty remains convinced of the indicacy of the system laid down in the utilization and the desired because it houses, since that system would in no shape put an end to that Reasian preponderance the coessation of which has become the other to the maje the purpose a

almest eatherly lose its dangeroms aspect forwards that empire. Bit, subtracting this general consideration, would not the exceptions to the principles of the olders, throughout he practiced of the classifier of the control of the

shout a solution that may seem to toe belligerents more on a footing with their sarrifices than that we proposed.

Decided, equally with France, to remain faithful to the terms and the spirit of the alliance, Austria does not look on the demand for an international engagement to be imposed on Russia, with reference to a permanent limitation of her navalitate in the Eastiee, as entering into the stipulations of the treaty of the 2d of December, Presented to the exclusion of every other mode of solution that might be equally as efficacious, this condition of peace belongs, according to us, to the class of questions whose Cecision, by the very terms of the protocol of the 20th of December, is reserved for the course of mitiary operations. We are firmly awaiting, then, the course of events, and the moment propitious for renewing negotialisations for peace, in which, for our part, whatever may happen, we shall unite with an irrevocable resolution to bring them to result in the honest, efficacious and complete realization of the Foor Guarantees.

The same spirit will be very decidedly impressed on the overtures we shall make to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg; and which, if necessary, we shall, for course, not fail fully to communicate to the French government.

The American Ship Ashland before a French Court—Interesting to Shippers.

The Tribunal of Commerce, of Havre, has recently had before it for adjudication a suit instituted by the captain of the American ship Ashland against a commercial bouse in that port, under the following curumstances:—The Ashland, Captais Robert B Benson, salled from New Orleans for Havre on the 3st of February, 1854, with a cargo of flour, cotton and staves. On crossing the bar of the Missistippi the vessel heeled twice, and each time was injured by the tow boat. The Ashland, however, continued her voyage, till, after some days, it was the covered that she leaked more than usual, when she put back to New Orleans. She remained there for five months, undergoing repairs, and left on the 15th of August, under the command of Captais Moore, with her original cargo, saving that 4,000 barrels of flour were replaced by 3,360 bags of maize and other merchandise. In her voyage the Ashland received tresh damages—had her indder head broken, and had in her hold two feet eight inches of water, which reached the maize and burst the bags containing it; and the captain, in order to get at the pumps, had to elevate them six isches. The Ashland again put back and returned to Norfolk, where an examination of the ship and cargo was made by experts, repairs directed, and the maize and 17 bales of cotton which were damaged ordered to be unshipped. She left Norfolk on the 7th of December, and arrived at Havre on the 7th, when Capt. Moore made a demacd on the contigues of the vessel; and a commissioner was named to estimate the cargo for their quota of the revairs of the vessel; and a commissioner was named to estimate the

merchardise and the value of the vessel at the time of her two returns. In the meantins, Heesers-Edward Barlow & Go., the charagness of the malze soid at Norfelk, sued the four insurance companies in whi is it had been insured. The insures takes vessed in the suit, and conjointly with the consignees of the cotton, contended that in the first place it was the saising of the pumps which had damaged the malze and cotton and in the second place that the raising of the pumps having been voluntary, it either had fakes place for the common safety, in which case the damages sustained by these goods should be classed as gross damages, or that it was not accessary to do it at all, in which case the was a laut for which the captain was responsible. The consignees on their side contended that the vessel or its first setting out was unseaworthy, and that consequently they were not liable for the repairs at New Oriesza. Capt. Moore in accepting the intervention of the insurers, formed against them as incidented demand tor payment of the treight which remained due on the meize, contending that they were responsible for the obligations of the shippers, and that the sale of the unite not having produced enough to pay its he ght for the whole voyage, they should be compelled to pay the deficit. To this the insurers replied than the fields could only be charged to Norfelk, where the maize was soid, and that even if the demand was entertained, the shippers, that the elevating of the pumps was an ordinary operation, and did not not allitute either a secrific made for the common safety, or a fault on the part of the captain; that the chippers, not the considered or insurers, are responsible for the balance of the freight on the naize for the owner, and that towards the latter sum the vessel and freight abould contribute 6,237 frances, and the general damages to the vessel, recognized and proved at Norfolk, were 77,829 frances, and the general damages to Newtonia.

Rights and Dutles of Neutrals.

(From the National lateiliteneer.

Rights and Duties of Neutrals.

(From the National intelligence.)

The respectable gentleman who fills to dice of United States Attorney at Now York is a deal gened by some of the papers of that only the adjusting in making arrests for the allegen to raction, actual or intended, of our neutrality. Our readers have been informed of numbers attests heretofore made of persons setting out for Canada and Nova Scotia under engagements there to emist in the British army, and also of the recent arrest of Mr. Staney, British Vice Consul at New York, on the charge of being concerned in these callstments. Of the arrest of this gentleman the Econing Portesses.

in the British army, and also of the recent errest of Mr. Stanley, British Vice Consul at New York, on the charge of heing concerned in these callistments. Of the arreat of this gentieman the Econing Portens, it is a present of the giving of information to persons calling at his office as to the heat means of ceiting to Heilita. Even if he has, in some instances, turnished them and to get there, which we greatly do not, it certainly constitutes no good ground for his arrest. It is new view of the functions of government, or us duties of a neutral ration, that we are obliged to judge and pronounce upon the motives with which residents among us co acts in the medical perfectly lawful. If Mr. McKeon's position may without conbt. by proceeding on fravolous grounds, convert his office into an instrument of great vexation to the community, and yet without exceeding the strict letter of his duty. Whether the attorney of New York has thus acted we have no evidence save the complaints of the press referred to above, although we contest to an impression on our minds of the exercise of undue rigor in some of the cases brought under our notice by our New York correspondence. These ampressions, nowever, we can't be to no small degree rebutted by the fair character which is generally awaried to the Attorney.

But it was not for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the effects merits of the District Attorney that we have adverted to the recent arreats, but sair character which is generally awaried to the Attorney.

But it was not for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the offices in merits of the District Attorney that we have adverted to the recent arreats, but sair the beauting on questions which we met with yesterday, as a gestifernan to Jonius said, 'in the course of our mental duties which as only a state of peace with most of the heiligerant powers, by treaty, and with all of the heiligers of peace with remaining into 'unbiable and aphorisms,' I would say that if one citizen has little into extremes

The U

and for what he does without right he ought to be pusished. Indeed, sothing can be more obviously alough
than to say that all the citizens may be at war and yet
the nation at peace.

It has been pretended, indeed, that the engagement of
a citizen in an enterprise of this nature war a direct
ment of the character of citizen, and a transfer of juriadiction over him to another sovereign. Our citizens are
certainly free to direct themselves of that character by
emigration and other acts manifesting their intention,
and may then become the subjects of another power, and
free to do whatever the subjects of that power may do.
But the laws do not admit that the lare commission of
a crime amounts of itself to a divestment of the character of citizen and withdraws the criminal from their
corridor. They would never prescribe an illegal act
among the legal modes by which a citizen might
disfranchise himself, nor render treason, for instance,
innocent, by giving it the force of a dissolution of
the obligation of the criminal to his country. Accordingly, in the case of Hentelli, a citizen of these
stafes, charged with having engaged in the port
of Charleston in an enterprise against nations at prace
with us, saw with having engaged in the port
of Charleston in an enterprise against nations at prace
with us, saw with having engaged in the actual commission of hestilities, the Attorney General of the
act with which he was charged was punishable by law.
The same thing has been unanimously declared that the
act with which he was charged was punishable by law.
The same thing has been unanimously declared the theact with which he was charged was punishable by law.
The same thing has been unanimously declared the fieldact with which he was charged was punishable by law.
The same thing has been unanimously declared the fieldact with which he was charged was punishable by law.
The same thing has been unanimously declared in the
actuality laws, it occurs to us to ask if anyhody can
tell us whereabout the British brig w

which; but she may have been, and we presume she was, within our waters when seized. We ask for information.

Interesting from the Rocky Mountains.

(From the St. Louis Republican, June 20.)

Last evening we met Messer, Sidney Mosier, George Shaw and James Gaberne, who arrived in this city yea terdap from the mountains. They can dewn from Fort Beaton with three Macinas boats, as far as Council Stuffs, and from there to this city on the stammer Admiral. They jett Fort Beaton on the 50 of May, and arrived at Council Stuffs on the 19th last. Two Macinas boats which lett Fort Serion on the 50 of May, and arrived at Council Stuffs on the 19th last. Two Macinas boats which lett Fort Sery, on the Tellow Stone, on the 19th of May, also arrived at the Stuffs on the 25d inst. The boats and carpo are the property of the American Fur Coupany.

These gentlemen report that the Shachfeet Indianahave been appropring the Cow Indiana during the winter, by stealing their horses. The latter trite, however, averaged the neselves by laking seventers of their cambines scalps during the winter. Late in the spring a quasi of his own tribe, who had, however, been a prisence of the Crows for a number of years.

On the first of May seven men started from Fort Sarpy, a dictance of over two hundred miles, to assist a bringing some boats. On their third day out they were met by a party of over three hundred Stour, armode in the feet of May seven men started from Fort Sarpy, a dictance of over two hundred miles, to assist a bringing some boats. On their third day out they were met by a party of over three hundred Stour, armode the feet, who made a heattle demonstration towards to the feet, who made a heattle demonstration towards them seed the party, who sould appar the Soura large and have feet at many party of over three hundred from a mother way only being the party who sould appar the Soura large and having some of the party who sould appar the Soura large and having the feet of their ciothes, and lart them and in the nonative of the feet